The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,957. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
Ditto ditto including postage	„ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
Ditto ditto including postage	„ 36 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
Ditto ditto including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
Ditto ditto including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Each line above ten	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and subsequent insertions	„ 0 2
Monthly Occurrences each	„ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Bruce Street, Fort.

As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, on and after 1st January Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PHILIPPS—November 23rd, at his residence, Kalbadevie, Mr. Charles Joseph Philippe, senior, aged 68 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—At Cachar, on the 11th November, the wife of Capt. Stewart, Dy. Commr., of a son.

PRESTAGE—At Darjeeling, on the 13th November, the wife of Franklin Prestage, Esq., of a daughter.

THE WEES—At 39-1, Garden Reach, on the 16th November, the wife of W. Tar Wees, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DE FABECK—At Chittoor, on the 15th November, the wife of W. F. DeFabeck, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

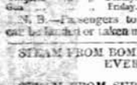
DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on..... 19th and 25th

THE STEAM-SHIP GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 350 tons, 150 H. P., Brooks, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Muscat, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
„	10th Feb.	„	13th March.
„	25th March.	„	28th April.
„	10th May.	„	13th June.
„	25th June.	„	28th July.
„	10th August.	„	12th Sept.
„	25th Sept.	„	28th October.
„	10th Nov.	„	12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as follows with Mails Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay		1 & 15	Leave Calcutta		1 & 15
Arrive Goa		2	Arrive Bimlipatam		4
Leave		3	Vizagapatam		5
Arrive Cochin		4	Cocanada		6
Leave		5	Masulipatam		7
Arrive Calicut		6	Madras		10
Leave		7	Negapatam		11
Arrive Tellicherry		8	Calicut		13
Leave		9	Tellicherry		14
Arrive Mangalore		10	Cochin		15
Leave		11	Calicut		16
Arrive Goa		12	Mangalore		17
Leave		13	Goa		18
Arrive Bombay		14	Bombay		19

Morning. | Evening.

The Company will guarantee that the Steamers will leave Bombay and Calcutta on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

THE STEAM SHIP ARABIA, 1080 tons, 250 H. P., W. Fairbairn, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after the arrival of the S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 180 H. P., J. BLACMORE, Commander, at noon, on 15th December.

N. B.—The S. S. ARABIA, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.	Dep.		Up Steamers.	Dep.	
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Goa	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Carwar	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Cangalore	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Cannanore	„	Tuesday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Tellicherry	„	Tuesday.	Coompta	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Tuesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Beypore	„	Tuesday.	Goa	„	Thursday.
Cochin arr.	„	Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	„	Friday.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from GOA ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.	Dep.		Up Steamers.	Dep.	
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday.	Goa	Dep.	Saturday.
Tellicherry	„	Thursday.	Vingorla	„	Saturday.
Mangalore	„	Friday.	Mangalore	„	Sunday.
Goa arr.	„	Friday.	Bombay	„	Monday.

N. B.—Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR can be booked or taken up as BANCOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT VIA GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT VIA GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows :—

Departure from BOMBAY to SURAT VIA GOGO. Every TUESDAY at 6 P. M.

Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY. Every FRIDAY at High Water.

For further rates of freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 20th August 1864.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

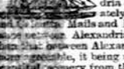
THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 P. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Suez Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for the service, in particular with reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesques railway route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; second-class £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years, *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together, *first-class* £12 7s. per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Trieste to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Visés viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. G. GUMBERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELGIN, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched to the above Port THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 24th November 1864.

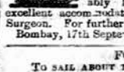
FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1100 tons, HENRY P. WEBB, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to

GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

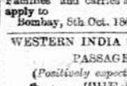


MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1200 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PARLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PARLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Star of India*.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Caspatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Caspatrick*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Culloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Culloden*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Delhi*, arrived from Clyde, are requested to patch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at the cost of the concerned without further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Delhi*.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hermione*, Captain D. T. PITCAIRN, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 18 4.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Alicia*, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that, in consequence no Boats having been sent to take delivery, the undersigned Cargo has been landed at the Carnac Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned, and which will be delivered on payment of freight, wharfage fees, and other expenses incurred.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents ship *Alicia*.

22nd Nov. 1864.

MAL	249	Bags Grain.
C		
DS	33	Do.
E		
MN	56	Do.
G		
MAL	27	Do.
C		
TS	21	Do.
D		
RJ	2	Do.
G		
GPW	3	Do.
TB		
MA		
TK		
	403	Bags.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Ellen Stuart*, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that, in consequence of no Boats having been sent to take delivery, the undernoted Cargo has been landed at the Carnac Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned, and which will be delivered on payment of freight, wharfage fees, and all other expenses incurred.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Ellen Stuart*.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

HRB	46	Bales Jute.
AKO	44	Do.
CDP	48	Do.
AM	26	Do.
JW	19	Do.
B	19	Do.
KB	51	Do.
SM	11	Do.
AKC	17	Do.
HJNM	57	Do.
J	56	Do.
HA		
	391	Do.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the Board of Directors have resolved to commence business on the 1st proximo, at their Office in Elphinstone Circle.

By order,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, 24th November 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo, the rate for "Unprocessed" Cotton over the G. I. P. Railway will be increased from pies 20 to annas 2 and pie 1 per ton per mile.

By order,
E. W. KEHLY, Junior,
Acting General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 24th Nov. 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past One o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.
Solicitors in Bombay.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, & MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી મરકેનટાઇલ કરેડીટ એન્ડ ફીનાનશીઅલ એસોશીએશન (લીમ ટેડ.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.

C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden)
C. J. MEYHEW, Esq., Barister-at-Law.
VINAECK PANDOORUNG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACKLALL, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.

The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Wood shops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelee, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid, and that the said Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

21st October 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are due to foul play, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the Company's screws in the Fort on Thursday the 1st December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the advisability of selling the present building in the Fort together with machinery and Presses.

The attendance of the Shareholders is particularly requested.

By Order,
DUNJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND, —Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BOW DADEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE.
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE.

Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, is post-poned until a future day, which will be duly advertised.

For the Promotors.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBHOY,
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.

9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

AUCTION SALE FOR RISK AND ON ACCOUNT OF VIZERUNGUM MOODELIAR, ESQ., OF POONAH.

THE undersigned has instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Marine Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th Dec. 1864 :—

ONE THOUSAND GIN SAWS made specially to an order sent to England by Vizerungum Moodeliar, Esq., of Poonah, per the late Firm of Hunt, Moment & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOMAS SHORT, Junr.

Late Mencaee and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 23rd November 1864.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, at 4 P. M.

Business.—1. To give instructions to the Treasurer how to dispose of Rupees 30,000, part payment by Government on account of Land sold to them.

2. To sanction a resolution of the Managing Committee to vote Rs. 20,000, the Society's contribution towards the new Infant School at Poona.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

Rule 12.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees or Annual Subscribers of thirty Rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, a further sale by auction of plots of ground as building sites on the Esplanade will take place after the Christmas Holidays, subject to the conditions previously advertised, with the exception that the term for completing the buildings in carcase, will be extended to five years.

2. The arcades to the footpaths in front of the buildings to be completed within two years from the date of sale.

3. In the meantime the Rampart Removal Committee will receive offers for the purchase by private contract of any of the lots already marked out for sale, or for plots of ground in other situations to suit the convenience of parties desirous of obtaining good building sites, provided the plots tendered for are within the limits of the land intended for sale by Government.

4. The number and situation of the lots, with terms and any further particulars required may be ascertained on enquiry at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade and at the Office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Esplanade, 16th November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storeke- per, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 15344 inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4	months' certain at	5	per cent.
6	„	at 7	„
12	„	at 8	„

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works, for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 150 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.

15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A one roomed Corrugated Iron House about 36 feet by 20. Apply, stating price, to "X. Y. Z." care Manager of this paper.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day commenced business in Bombay as General Brokers, under the style of PESTONJEE and D'ACQUENY, Offices 12, Apollo Street.

PESTONJEE J. LAMNA.
A. D'ACQUENY.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE.—A new Bank is to be started under the most influential Native and European auspices. Application for shares will be received by Messrs. FAZELBHOMED ESSA & Co., at their Office, No. 3 Dean Lane, and at Jaferia Masjed, without the Fort.

Bombay, 24th November 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS (LIMITED).—The Promoters have to announce that the allotment of Shares and period for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association have been postponed until after the next General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which will be held on the 1st of December, in order that the Papers relating thereto may be put in circulation among the members of the Chamber with a view to elicit their opinion thereon. Immediately after the said General Meeting has taken place the allotments will be completed, and the Building at once commenced.

W. B. THOMPSON, Honorary Secretary.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, 21st November 1864.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice.—The allotees to the "Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company," Limited are hereby requested to pay into the Joint Stock Corporation the amount of their respective shares on or before the 30th November 1864. In default their shares shall be forfeited without further notice.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FRAMMJEE, Secretary.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for paying the first Call and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association for the above Company is extended to the 30th inst. for Agents in Bombay, and until the 16th December for Country Agencies.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for signing the Deed of Association and Articles of Agreement is further extended to 1st December, for which date the allotments of those who have not signed, will be positively cancelled and the Shares re-allotted by the promoters.

By order,
GEO. INGLE,
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

NEW GRAIN from Calcutta, first quality, in Bags of 160 lbs with a fine Gunny, at Rs. 8 per Bag.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply to COVIND JANARDHUN, and at the Office of Messrs. MONTAULARD and TALLAD, No 5, Forbes Street.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Manufactured at Oswego, State of New York, U. S., is the original preparation of Indian Corn for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c.—*Established 1848.*

The great success which has attended the sale of "Oswego Prepared Corn," since its introduction into England, twelve years since, has resulted within the past five to seven years in the production of numerous imitations, in Great Britain, showing the great value of Indian Corn for food.

The Oswego differs from all others imported or bleached in the making it is never fermented, thereby preserving the whole strength of the Maize flavour and delicacy and the entire strength of the Oswego is preserved. Two ounces of which kinds, which make as much pudding as three of others, ask any one to makes it much the cheapest. We do not have never used take our word for this, but to those who final a trial, and it, we simply to say "Give the Original compare the result."

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING."

Agents for India.—Messrs. FISH, KAHAN & Co., Wholesale Merchandise, Sole Dealers in British and American Goods, all the Bazaars, 213, Deansgate, Manchester. & Co., Wholesale Merchandise, SABJEE WADIA & Co.

Sub-Agents.—Messrs. CURSETJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay. go prepared Corn

A fresh quantity of Kingsford's Oswego prepared Corn ex Ship *Iswess*, manufactured of Oswego state of New York U. S., &c. &c.

THE DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED 1844.—The Shareholders having resolved *corporated* 1863. Bank's Capital to *one Million sterling*, *two thousand* for the *Bombay Shares* have been for the present reserved for the Bombay *Presidency* at Rupees 750 each, and appointed as Receiving Agent, W. B. THOMPSON, Esq., is authorized to make allotment at once the stock to be paid for as follows :—

On application	Rs.	100
1st December	„	100
1st January	„	200
1st April	„	250
1st June	„	200
	Rs.	750

Total per cent. Parties

All sums paid to bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Parties in full on or before the option of paying per share Dividends from the 20th December, and claiming RRY, Manager, 1st January 1865. J. C. PAGHI, 7th November 1864.

Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), 1

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 106. —*Plaintiff.*

RAMCHUNDER BHOWANEECUNKEE

vs.

CRISTNATH ABRAJEE & OTHERS.—*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made September 1863, the hearing date the 14th day of September up for sale by following immoveable property will be, Esq., the Com- Public Auction, before GEORGE TAYLOR, in the Court missioner of the said Court, in his Office on December 1864, at House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1. Pension and Tax All that piece or parcel of Land Garret, or Dwelling Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements, and other, together House standing thereon, with the Appu opposite thereto, with the portion of the front compound Cart, and facing situate, lying, and being in Govaum Walls of Bombay, the Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort and Pen under assessed by the Collector of Pensionment under No. 59, No. 705, and by the Collector of Assess square yards, (be and containing by admeasurement 69 nded as follows:— the same little more or less), and bou by the compound that is to say, on or towards the East the said Govaum wall and beyond it by the portion of Kalbadevee Road Cart) on or towards the West by the orth by the house or Parell Road, on or towards the Pond on or towards of the said late Ballajee Soonderjee; thoba Soonderjee. the South by the House of the late Ma

LOT No. 2. of the late Ballajee All the right, title, and interest, oba Soonderjee and Soonderjee, Abbajee Gunnesh, Madhoj proprietors of and Narayan Damoojee, the four original parts or the Annual in the Govaum Cari, in the said 29 Messuages and Furzendaree rents derived from them, amounting in the Premises erected and standing thereo whole to Rupees 2214-3-83 per annum. and the conditions

Further particulars of the property may be obtained at under which the same will be sold and at the Office of the Office of the said Commissioner ices for the plaintiff.—Dated this 30th day of September, Commissioner.

GEORGE TAYLOR

ITALIAN OPERA DANCE.

PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OF THE BARITONE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR GESI THEATRE

AT THE GRANT ROAD COMPANY

OF THE ITALIAN OPERA,

WILL TAKE PLACE OVEMBER.

THIS DAY, THE NCHERA"

OPERA "TUTTI MASQ.

IN THREE PARTS ROTTI.

MUSIC by CARLO PE

Stalls .....

Gallery .....

ver to 9 P.M. Tickets

Performance commences at a quarter ERBERT & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—The two upper Floors of the building now occupied by the Asiatic Financial Association (Limited) in the Elphinstone Circle. For particulars apply to the Secretary.
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Office, will be removed to the Town Barracks on Monday the 28th instant.
G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 25th Nov. 1864

NOTICE.—No further applications will be received for Shares in the ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—a very large number of these having been received already.
26th November 1864.

MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS.
To Builders and Others.

FOR SALE.—Several thousand cubic feet of Rubble Stone from the excavations on Contract No. 1, Fort.
By order,
THOS. A. BULKLEY, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Drainage Works.
Main Drainage, Bombay Engineer's Office, 25th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—The name of the Bombay General Credit and Insurance Corporation, Limited, has been altered to the Bombay General Credit and Financial Corporation, Limited.

The allotments in the abovenamed Corporation will be issued in a day or two, in consequence of the numerous applications the Promoters have been compelled to delay the issue.

LOST, on the road leading from Fort to Carnac Bunder, a receipt No. 26, for 6 original Shares in the Brokers' Loan and Discount Banking Company, standing in the name of the undersigned. Whoever brings the said receipt at Messrs. MOTIRAM'S in the fort, will be rewarded 2 rupees. The public are therefore requested not to deal or transact with the said receipt in any way, otherwise such transactions will be considered as null and void.
SHAW PRAGJEE MOOLJEE.

LOST, on the road or in some of the Banks in the Fort, a receipt for 19 shares of the Bombay Presidency Bank, standing on the name of Nurseydass Harpersadass. Whoever brings the same to the House of Luxumsee Mynal, near the Moombadavin Chowkey, will receive a Reward of Rupees 15. The public are therefore requested not to deal or transact with the said receipt in any way, otherwise such transactions will be considered as null and void.
Bombay, 26th November 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo the Passengers fares over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be increased as follows:—

First Class from	12	to	15 pice per mile.
Second ,, ,, ...	6	to	8 ,, do.
Third ,, ,, ...	2	to	3 ,, do.

Further information may be obtained on application being made at the Office of the undersigned.
E. W. KAILEY, Junior,
Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 25th November 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, 1st December, at 3 P. M., when the Committee will bring forward the following subjects, viz.:—
1.—Election of new Members.
2.—Borrowings of the Rules of the Chamber.
3.—The Railway Terminus and Traffic Questions.
4.—A proposal for an Exchange Building.
5.—Mint Arrangements.
6.—Proposal by a Member, that standard samples of Cotton be kept at the Chamber for reference.
On view at the rooms of the Chamber, sample of Cotton grown on the Ahmedabad Farming Company's land, to which the attention of Members is invited.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 26th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the undersigned, as Promoters, to apply to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay for grants of land and other concessions for the purpose of making the following lines of railway:—
1.—From the Bhore Ghaut Station to the Town of Panwell.
2nd.—From Bombay to Coomrawuttee.
3rd.—From Callian to Ahmednugger.
4th.—From Nagpur to Hoggi Island.
5th.—From Callian to Hoggi Island.
W. NIXON & Co.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
BELLASIS, STEWART & Co.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.
BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the Khoja Rahimoola Peer marched, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted with Sha Jevaji Mohuljee, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to sell to him all that piece of ground with the messuage or tenement thereon belonging to the said Rahimoola Peer marched, with the dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, assessed under Nos. 34 & 35, situate without the Fort in Bhoogalpoora or Gomalwadee, now containing by admeasurement 2 feet 6 inches, which is about in length, or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage common to several persons in that locality, on the West by the Bhoogalpoor-cha-Dumbrikhana Lane, on the North by the property of Dadoba Morya Lodgay, and on the South by property of Shaik Ismail Bhay. Any person or persons having any claim or way of mortgage, incumbrance, or otherwise, on the said premises are required to make the same known to the said purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be—dated this 24th day of November 1864.
KELLY, HOBE & MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Abdulhaoo Muncherjee Peerjee Setna, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Shah Roshee Roshenjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, a piece of ground and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort at Bombay, in Hummamun Lane, measuring 9 guzes in length, or thereabouts, and which said piece of ground is bounded on the North by a Sweeper's passage, on the South by Hummamun Lane aforesaid, on the East by property of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Bakhai-wala, and on the West by the property of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bonds, and is registered in two books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 414, in the name of the late Nawabbee, daughter of Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Cooa, the wife of the said Abdulhaoo Peerjee Setna, and the said dwelling-house is assessed in the Assessment under No. 29. Any person having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, in heritance, or otherwise, on the above mentioned premises, is required to make the same known to the said purchaser at our office in Hanuman Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 26th day of November 1864.
ADAMS, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened for conveyance from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passengers Horses and all other goods that can be conveyed, and Trains will run as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Days	Stations.	Time.	Days	Stations.	Time.
		h. m.			h. m.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0		Ahmedabad Dep	7 0
5½	Mahim ..... ,,	7 20	10½	Sarsa ..... ,,	7 33
8½	Bassein Road. ,,	7 50	7½	Mahmoodabad ,,	8 3
5½	Vaitpur ..... ,,	8 10	9½	Nurial ..... ,,	8 24
6½	Nagaon ..... ,,	8 30	8½	Wassad ..... ,,	8 50
7½	Dhanoo Road ,,	9 0	10½	Baroda ..... ,,	9 20
			9½	Moosa ..... ,,	9 50
9½	Sunjan ..... ,,	9 30	7½	Sanganee ..... ,,	10 0
1½	Damanganga ,,	9 40			P. M.
11½	Pardee ..... ,,	9 55	9½	Padej ..... ,,	10 25
10½	Dunar ..... ,,	10 20	10½	Ghoonagarna ,,	10 50
15½	Boongree ..... ,,	10 50		Arrives at	11 20
13½	Gholwar ..... ,,	11 20		Arrivals	
13½	Umalsar ..... ,,	11 50		every	2 58
14½	Sowasar ..... ,,	12 20	11½	Undel-sar ..... ,,	3 18
15½	Dholera ..... ,,	12 50	10½	Kanoo ..... ,,	3 48
16½	Sarkal ..... Arr.	1 20	10½	Sorn ..... ,,	4 34
		A. M.	10½	Limdee ..... ,,	4 52
	Surat ..... Dep	7 0	12½	Sarsa ..... Arr.	5 0
12½	Kamrej ..... ,,	7 30			A. M.
12½	Sooli ..... ,,	7 50		Surat ..... Dep	7 20
17½	Kosam ..... ,,	8 20	15½	Kosam ..... ,,	7 50
15½	Limdee ..... ,,	8 50	12½	Sooli ..... ,,	8 20
10½	Undel-sar ..... ,,	9 10	12½	Kamrej ..... ,,	8 40
	Veroodla		16½	Umalsar ..... ,,	9 7
	Every	9	2½	Sowasar ..... ,,	9 23
12½	Arnaod ..... ,,	10	16½	Gholwar ..... ,,	9 50
24½	Ghoonagarna ,,	11	10½	Dholar ..... ,,	10 20
21½	Padej ..... ,,	11 30	15½	Pardee ..... ,,	10 38
		P. M.	10½	Dunaon Road ,,	11 3
25½	Arabgaum ..... ,,	12 0			P. M.
25½	Abola ..... ,,	12 30	13½	Sunjan ..... ,,	12 30
31½	Anand ..... ,,	1 0	9½	Dhanoo Road. ,,	1 17
24½	Wassad ..... ,,	1 30	7½	Nagaon ..... ,,	1 45
26½	Anaund ..... ,,	2 0	6½	Vaitpur ..... ,,	2 28
27½	Nurial ..... ,,	2 30	8½	Bassein Road. ,,	2 58
23½	Mahmoodabad ,,	3 0	5½	Mahim ..... ,,	3 7
30½	Sarsa ..... ,,	3 30	9½	Sion ..... ,,	3 15
30½	Ahmedabad Arr.	4 0	15½	Grant Road Arr.	3 30

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on that day as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

Boats.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—
1st. Class.....Six annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class.....Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class.....One anna each (0 1 0)

Palkees or Shigrams.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

Note.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Rent" and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

Horses will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of Two Rupees per Horse.

Carriages.—For a four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at Two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

Dogs will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

Luggage.—Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

Parcels.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 0 9; above 5 and under 10 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 10 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,
J. P. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).
યુનિએટેડ મરકેનટાઈલ (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company on the 16th instant, it has been unanimously resolved that the accounts as made up by the Liquidators be adopted, that the affairs of the existing Company be considered to be fairly wound up, and to that the said accounts be taken over, as they stand, by the Company to be called "United Mercantile Banking Corporation, Limited."
R. N. WYLIE,
CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement of this Bank, dated 8th November, whereby ten 10th and 30th instant, respectively, were named as further dates on which the Second and third Calls with Interest at 12 per cent. per annum were to be received, Notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest shall not have been paid by 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 25th November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon on THURSDAY the 1st of December next, for the conveyance from Karrachee to England of a party of Invalids and Time expired men, the strength of which is noted in the Margin, who will be ready to embark about the beginning of January next.

About 150 Invalids.
250 Men in health.
10 Women.
20 Children.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency. The ship finding Fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the Passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon, on Thursday the 1st December 1864, for the conveyance from Bombay to England, touching at Spithead for orders, of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, of the strength as per margin, who will be ready to embark on or about the 10th January 1865.

20 Officers	
500 Men.	
40 Women.	
54 Children.	

2nd. Tenders will also be received at the same time for the conveyance from Bombay to England of the Invalids and Time-expired men of the Army, the pressent strength of which is noted in the margin, who will be ready to embark by the end of December next.

470 Men.	
32 Women.	
50 Children.	
19 Invalids at Chatsworth ready for embarkation.	

3rd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency. The ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Alibey on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kattick 1786), 1000 logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 30 Logs each without classification as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrams at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

5. Parties desiring it conveniem either to attend the sale at Alibey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay. Such Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sircar's Commercial Agent at Alibey to draw upon them for the amount or Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers at the Sale being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Alibey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The logs to be at the risk of the purchaser, from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amounts of deposits and no responsibility will rest on any to interfere on behalf of the Sircar, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Sahlee Kolo, the Kolo being equal to 24 Angelams or 24 English Inches. The Kolo consists of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alibey, 10th Nov. 1864.

FOR SALE.—PHOTOGRAPHIC (Stereoscopic) VIEWS IN INDIA. By Howard, Bourne, and Shepherd.

View on the Rose, Chumba, size 12in. by 10in.	.....	Rs. 4
View on the Kobe, Kangra Valley	,,	 4
Peterhof, residence of the Viceroy	,,	 4
Simla, looking towards Jokoo	,,	 4
View from Roxy, near Cumi	,,	 4
General View of Wanga Valley	,,	 4
View in Norambunan Forest	,,	 4
Bridge over the Sutlej at Wangtu	,,	 4
View on the Khoiey, at Rinkoo. Size 7½ in. by 4½ in.		 3
View of the Chutrun, from the stall	,,	 3
The Balayn Pass into the Ravee Valley	,,	 3
The Large Pass, 15,252 feet	,,	 3
Mayo Lake	,,	 3
View from Tunee Pass, Spiti Range	,,	 3
The Sutlej, Junction of Baspa	,,	 3
Hyamun Gill	,,	 3
View on the Sutlej	,,	 3
Lord Elgin's Grave	,,	 3
Group.—Colonel Strachey, Mr. E. C. Bayley, Colonel Durnad, Colonel Norman, Hon'ble Mr. Grey, Hon'ble Mr. Mayne, Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Hugh Rose, Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. E. Lushington, Hon'ble Mr. Taylor		 6

Stereoscopic Photographs, 15 per dozen. Rs. 18 each.—Pillar of North Gateway of the Great Sanchi Tope, near Bhilsa. Back of ditto ditto. The North Gateway at Sanchi. Pillars to Eastern Gateway. Buddha Monastery at Sanchi. Ruined Topes at Bhilsa. The Lowgiri Rock at Bhilsa. Remains of Chaitya Temple in the Sanchi Hills, 2000 years old. Ruined Tope at Sanchi. Relics of Western Gate at Great Tope at Sanchi. Bridge near the Betwa River at Bhilsa. Hindoo Temples in the Betwa River. Ruined Tope at Sanchi. East Gate of Tope at Sanchi. Remains of a Jain Temple at Gwalior. Gateway at Rutgurh in the Betwa River. The Great Tope at Sanchi. Gateway at Udnir, on the Betwa River. On the Betwa River. Bagrod Fort, on the Bengal Road. Chanderi Women. Chanderi. Lohara Vakeel and family. Cavalry Gunsetters. Madras Horsekeepers. Gardeners. Vegetable Sellers. Carpenters. The Barber. Tailors. Beggar. Buck Antelope. Gunsetter. Many Boys. Cook. Ayah. Dhoolie and Dressing Boy. Cook. Dhoolie. Gotras. Woodsellers. Baker. Artillery Guns. European Inn, Saugor. Pig at Sirma. Old Gateway at Eran. Persian Wheel. Saugor Lake. Tombs on the Betwa River. Saugor Fort and Lake. View in the Sudder Bazaar, Saugor. Police Station. Temples on the Saugor Lake. A Hill Tank. Saugor Lake and City. Saugor Fort and Bazaar. Umbrella Tomb near Kampee.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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5 Presses.—1 imperial, 2 royal, 2 demy, 2 half-foolscap, and 1 foolscap ditto.
10 Cases Pica roman & 1 italic.
8—Small Pica & 1 italic.
11—Long Primer & 1 italic. (Also 5 bodies new type, unopened.)
13—Bourgeoise & 1 italic.
11—Brevier & 1 ita to.
2—English & 1 italic.
2—Nonpareil & 1 italic.
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62—Containing upwards of 140 kinds of types for Headings, Fancy Letters, Borders, &c. Emblems and Devices, &c.
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3 Imposing Tables with iron Slabs.
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The Executors of the Directors of both our Railways, and the two great Reclamation Companies is particularly requested to the advisability of purchasing the above. The Proprietors are open to an offer, or will on the 15th December, the whole will be sold by public auction.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
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POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-fleece will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas; French mails to be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—Nov.—Dec. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th.... 0h. 9m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Lighting Gas.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	26	Satara sets at 4h. 56m.	6 15	5 50	8 57	9 18	6 30
Sun.	27	First Sunday in Advent.	6 16	5 50	9 36	9 56	6 30
Mon.	28	Mercury rises at 7h. 9m.	6 17	5 50	10 15	10 36	6 30
Tues.	29	Mercury sets at 6h. P. M.	6 17	5 50	10 54	11 15	6 30
Wed.	30	St. Andrew's Day.	6 18	5 50	11 31	11 51	6 30
Thur.	1	Bayreut at 4h. 0m. A. M.	6 19	5 50		0 33	6 30
Fri.	2	Twilight ends at 7h. 38m.	6 19	5 50	0 53	1 15	6 30

Rise of Tides, Bombay Harbour, 1st December, 1864.

1st	3h. 0m. A. M.	15 feet.	3h. 15m. P. M.	15 feet.
2nd	3h. 45m. A. M.	15 feet.	4h. 0m. P. M.	15 feet.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Paper.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Nov. 6	Kurrachee	Nov. 19
Agra	Nov. 19	Lahore	Nov. 16
Allahabad	Nov. 15	London	Oct. 18
Ahutania	Oct. 26	Mauritius	Nov. 22
Alexandria	Oct. 27	Madras	Nov. 19
Bangalore	Nov. 19	Malta	Oct. 20
Calcutta	Nov. 12	Mhow	Nov. 18
Cape	Sept. 30	Oude	Nov. 19
Ceylon	Nov. 7	Punjaub	Nov. 5
Cochin	Nov. 12	Penang	Nov. 9
Delhi	Nov. 19	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Oct. 19	Suez	Oct. 27
Hongkong	Nov. 1	Singapore	Nov. 7

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

THE first reflection which the history of the London and Bombay Bank, as told in Thursday's daily papers, suggests to any one familiar with the mode in which Joint Stock Associations are promoted and established in Bombay is, that, instead of being surprised at the bursting of one bubble, the fact of only one out of thirty or forty banking and financial companies, lately started, having yet come to grief should be an object of our special wonder. We are, of course, aware that, in the accepted phrase of the day, no one ever proposes to bring out a new company except for the public good. Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, in his address to the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank on Wednesday, very properly sneered at the "seven philanthropists" who had subscribed the memorandum of association; but when, five minutes afterwards, he took credit to himself for having been actuated only by the most disinterested motives in accepting a seat at the local Board, he seems to have forgotten that his own conduct, if he claimed to have acted the part only of a benevolent and protecting genius towards the shareholders, might be subjected to severe and damaging criticism. A strong faith in the existence of public virtue may be combined with a strong disbelief in the value of public professions of virtue; and we cannot see why honourable men should be ashamed to confess what every one knows to be the truth, that the first object of the projectors of companies is to make their own fortunes. It is understood that they will not have recourse to any base or unworthy means of attaining this end; and, as every commercial undertaking, honestly managed, is useful to a country, the public is incidentally benefited by the formation of new Joint Stock Associations of a *bona fide* character. But it is simply absurd for a merchant, a banker, or a projector of any denomination to pretend that they work for "the public good" and "the public good" alone. No doubt, they are not unprofitable members of society, because it is a law of all trades and professions that the honest labours of individual men of business to gain wealth and power indirectly tend to the general advantage. The epithet "public" given to joint-stock companies means nothing more than that the law now enables a member of men of comparatively limited means to associate themselves together for the purpose of accomplishing enterprizes which in former times could only be attempted by here and there a great capitalist. But the principle of action is unchanged; and we do not know why the new profession of "Promoters" should claim to be more public-spirited and high-minded than the ancient profession [illegible] of Lawyers, who have done much for [illegible] during the last twenty centuries or more without ever pretending to be animated only by the purest spirit of good-will and charity towards their misguided fellow-mortals. To return to Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, let us apply to his statement this simple test:—"In what way did he expect that his acceptance of a local directorship would do good to Bombay?" He could not suppose that in the present time, with a dozen banks coming out every month, the need of another new bank was so urgent as to justify him in neglecting ordinary precautions, and allowing his honoured name to be soiled by contact with the names of a set of men of obscure or of too well known antecedents. He suggests, however, rather than directly states, that he and the other local directors were induced to join Mr. McEwen, the dupe or accomplice of the gaol-bird Allarukia by a good-natured desire to protect the interests of the Bombay shareholders. But how does Dr. Bhawoo Dajee reconcile this theory with the practice of himself and the other directors in consenting to the allotment of shares after they had read the memorandum and articles of association and become acquainted with the names of the seven subscribers in England? Either they went into the affair with their eyes open, or they are now justly punished for the too great eagerness in the pursuit of fortune which made them connect themselves with what a very little caution might have convinced them was a very disreputable concern that no honourable man of business would like to have anything to do with. As for the shareholders, it is a thousand pities, in our opinion, that "the money is all safe." Had a large number of them suffered very heavy loss, it is possible that shareholders in general in Bombay might have taken the warning to heart, and learnt the necessity of at least reading over the memorandum and articles of association and the names of the Promoters before they sign the deed of any new company. The result of the present loose practice, begotten of high premiums and a general spirit of recklessness, is that most men in Bombay have their desks full of shares of one kind or another without knowing in the least by what obligations their signatures have bound them.

THE two principal departments of Government, the Commissariat and the Public Works, have been on their trial before the public ever since Sir Hugh Rose has held the command in chief of the Indian Army. From the earliest days of British rule in India, these departments have been a most fertile source of illicit income to those employed in them, almost in every grade. Fabulous are the fortunes with which employés are said to retire from time to time, and the wonder has always been—"how have they been made?" To those who have been any time in India, the mystery is of easy solution: inferior articles and short measure in the Commissariat, and bad work and high rates in the Public Works Department, together with not unfrequently fictitious entries in accounts of supplies, of labour, and of material in both departments, and a graduated scale of *dustoorie*, relatively to the position of the recipient, to every one through whose fingers the money filters to the contractors, chiefly help to the making of those fortunes, which enable sergeants and conductors, clerks and officers, to invest so largely in house-property, go extensively in for shares in banks and other joint-stockeries, speculate deeply in country produce, and live in a state of affluence, which makes honest persons, with double and treble the legitimate means of these officials, stare in profound surprise.

It is a great mistake to suppose, that Government pay a penny more or less than what is represented to be the fair price of a good article, and of good workmanship. They pay for the best quality of rations for the soldier, and for the best description of work in public buildings; and, in doing this, they only honourably discharge the debt that is due by themselves to the army and the public. It is, therefore, strictly speaking, not the Government who are cheated, but those for whose special benefit they make such liberal disbursements. The money difference between the cost of good and of bad articles, between the actual quantity supplied and that over-charged for, being the amount conventionally shared by the honest and zealous individuals who are the medium of transactions between the Government and the contractors. This is putting the truth, in all its nakedness, as delicately as possible, as applying not only to the departments we have named, but also to every other Governmental institution; there being not one, where money is concerned, in which the best intentions of the Government are not marred by the dishonesty of their subordinates, such dishonesty as by systematic indulgence has come to be looked upon by the guilty as almost devoid of criminality. It is high time, therefore, that the attention of the Government were directed to the subject, with all the earnestness of which the press is capable.

The Commissariat, with all its sins, has still many supporters and well-wishers, who would strenuously oppose all interference with its present system and management. There are few old Anglo-Indians who have not at one time or another, without any claim whatever on it, been partakers of its many benefits—who, but for such a convenient source of supply, and the uniform liberality of Commissariat officers, might have starved during those long and arduous campaigns in Sindh, the Punjaub, Oudh, and Central India. But it would, nevertheless, be improper, if, in grateful remembrance of all this, we failed to raise our voice against the working and internal economy of a department, in which the employés enjoy such facilities of enriching themselves at the cost of the personal discomforts, and often at the imminent risk of the lives, of our soldiers. If the Commissariat always supplied, in quality and quantity, what it received payment for—if there were no collusion between Commissariat employés and Commissariat contractors—the British army in India would be the best fed and the healthiest in the world. There can be no doubt, however, that, had it not been for the opposition in high quarters which the Priestley-*cum*-Fitzgerald squabble created, the Commissariat Commission, of which Sir Hugh Rose was the originator, would have done much to put down fraud and peculation in the department, as it has, notwithstanding, effected not a little in the way of securing wholesome food, and cleanliness in its preparation, to the soldier.

But it is not out of soldiers' rations alone that fortunes are made in the Commissariat: the feed and keep of Commissariat cattle—the unpronounceable number of pounds of grain and fodder set down to their account—have not a little to do with the accumulating process. And this more especially in a campaign, when, to the fabulous quantities of supplies, is added the imaginary number of cattle killed, wounded, and missing. What means is there of testing the correctness of the figures put down under this head, what of detecting that the animals reported as lost or dead one day are not brought to life the next, and mustered as newly purchased? Things more wonderful than such *figurative* dissolutions and resuscitations of camels, bullocks, horses, mules, &c., have come to pass ere this in the Commissariat, and, indeed, in many other departments of the State. Were the European agency honest it would be almost impossible for the natives to be so thoroughly untruthful and dishonest; and to the end that this European honesty is to be secured, on which literally depends the success of whatever reforms may be introduced into the department, ought all enquiries and the best energies of Government to be directed.

The Public Works Department is a similar sink of iniquity to the Commissariat. It is, if anything, more than the Commissariat, the bane of the Indian finances. At one time it was hoped that Major Chesney's scheme for supervising work and preparing accounts would effect very considerable improvements, that a reduction in the enormous expenditure of nearly 24 per cent. of the whole amount on account of establishments and contingencies alone of our Executive Engineers would be made, and that a new, careful, and equitable system of contracts would be instituted. But nothing has as yet come of Major Chesney's, nor of Messrs. Whiffin and Foster's doctrinairing, in this most important branch of the administration. What, indeed, must be the profits accruing from the present contract system, when, as was shown the other day by the proceedings of the Civil Court, Lucknow, in the case of one contractor *versus* another contractor, [illegible] dexterity in sub-letting contracts at an advance of 25 per cent. on [illegible] they have themselves obtained such contracts from Government Departments? [illegible] must be the quality of the material and work to be expected under such circumstances? Whether it is the level and the plumb-line, or the trowel and the spade, which have to answer for it, alas! we have too many proofs of the gross inferiority of both work and material. We have had most expensive bridges in a slight storm come tumbling down in 1854, and in 1862 at Goruckpore, and [illegible] after cost, and other public buildings, which have [illegible] completion. In no department of the State, as in the Public Works Department, is it so absolutely necessary that none but officers of ripe experience, undoubted professional efficiency, and of tried probity, should be employed; and more especially the designing or superintendent engineers, supervising the execution of works of any magnitude, calling for the display of great engineering skill, and involving large expenditure, are, ought to be entrusted to none but men of the most practical ability and thoroughly up to all departmental dodges.

Latterly, it has become too much the fashion to give Executive Engineerships to unprofessional men, who are, in most instances, ignorant of even the common rudiments of the profession, impecunious who are incapable of framing an estimate for this is the case, and who, instead of keeping a work with any degree of accuracy, are dependent for their subordinates, capable of judging of the soundness, or them completely of a building, incapable of distinguishing of shopkeepers, good from bad material, and whose knowledge other little fellows, struction of a bridge, a barrack, or a that many in measurements, in labour, and in material, Presidency, dustoorie right and left, pass inferior work- Infantry, and thus finally become the architects availed of roads, own fortunes? And when also to such Oudh, the officers' professional or departmental vinces. A ignorance is added the pinching misfortune of "good-nat- impecuniosity, as is not unseldom the case, all the fine more easily accomplished by the subsily made- pandering to their necessities, housing all that we- fortably, and helping them over shoals loes exist, pers' bills, to say nothing of a hundred sider what accommodations. We do not believe eradication other than Engineer officers are employed in the Public Works Department in this but we know that the services of Captains and Lieutenants are largely as "Executive Engineers" in charge canals, and cantonments in Burmah, Punjab, and the North Western Provinces, and it is under such officers mostly, the "fortunes we have spoken of are most All we have tried to indicate, and know for certain, is, that the evil and it is for the Government to consider what measures are necessary to its complete

THE *Englishman*:—"Captain Taylor, at Kattywar, has, we hear, distributed 17,307 medals to the Mutiny." Ghoorkas for their services during the

THE same:—"The merchants of Bombay have applied to Government to be allowed to carry out, at their own expense, the intention of the late David Sassoon to place a statute of the deceased Prince Consort in the Victoria Museum, subject to the permission of Her Majesty."

THE same:—"We are informed that Major General Cunningham, commanding the Lahore division, brought to the notice of the Punjaub Government the necessity of extending the line of Telegraph to Meean Meer and Ferozepore. In reply, Sir Montgomery fully admits the necessity, but declares that the Supreme Government

present monetary shock would have been noted by the public. As it is now, it is beyond doubt that some ten thousand people have got their shares upon premiums, and they have consequently to suffer heavy losses. The public who applied for shares in the Bank did not do it on the ground of their acquaintance with Mr. McEwen; it is clear that they trusted too much to the good sense and sagacity of the Bombayites. If Dr. Bhawoo did not see a sufficient proof to form a favourable opinion of the Bank, it is wonderful he consented to support the movement. Perhaps it was too tempting an idea—to sit on the *Bombay* Board of Directors of the *London* Bank—for the Doctor to throw off. Who will deny that it was obligatory on the Doctor and the Parsee gentlemen to exert all their means to make a thorough enquiry into the state of affairs in England before any decisive or important step was acceded to? Hence it will be perceived that if anybody is responsible to the shareholders for the crash and its evil consequences to them, it is these Bombayites. We cannot recognise Mr. McEwen as the man who instigated us into our present loss. Mr. McEwen might well account for his mysterious conduct and fictitious opposition to the learned Doctor and his Parsee friends: but we must necessarily call upon these very Bombayites to satisfy our claims. If any man does not know the extent of the responsibility and duty of his position to the public, it will not absolve him from his liability to account for any consequence that are purely owing to a want of proper and thorough investigation on his part.

THE VOICE OF REASON.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I suppose I ought to feel myself annihilated, extinguished, after having been put down, first by yourself and afterwards by your three correspondents; and I should remain silent; did I not object to have the matter to which I object put in a wrong light. Had an announcement of the Governor's intention to be present at the Opera appeared in the morning papers in the way that such announcements usually appear, there would not have been much to object to perhaps. It was loss to the announcement than to the manner of the announcement that I objected—the special circular, the wording of that circular, and the way it was distributed, thrust into every one's face and thrown into passing carriages—no means were unavailed of to let every one have a copy of the important document. Did His Excellency announce his intention of being present at the Opera for the information of the subscribers? None of your correspondents have actually said that he did and I cannot think he did, although the wording of the circular would lead one to that inference.

We have had announcements in the newspapers, lately, enough, as to the Hon. Mr. Bastomjee going and Mr. Sorabjee coming, and Mr. Michael Scott must have been tired of seeing his name in print in connection with all his doings. And I suppose the Court Journal is a British Institution that one must respect, as we know that its owner is chiefly employed in the—The Princess Eveline walked in the garden yesterday afternoon. But pray let these announcements be confined to the newspapers and not thrust upon us in the shape of peremptory circulars.

I must protest against its being supposed that I or any of my friends would stay away from the Opera because of Sir Bartle Frere coming there, but they might stay away in consequence of such a circular as that of which I complain. I have all proper respect for the Governor, whom I recognise as the representative of the Queen here.

Trusting you will publish these remarks in support of the view I entertain of the circular, I may at the same time say that I am now sorry that I expressed myself quite so strongly in the first instance.

I would also add that in the penultimate paragraph of my first letter there is a mistake made either by me or your printer—I meant to say that every assertion [illegible] *had reference to as the subject, &c &c.*, looked upon the circular in the light that I did.

NONPLUSH.

Bombay, 25th September.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Now that the storm which was raised at the meeting of shareholders the other day when Mr. McEwen, the unhappy author of the meeting, was nearly drowned by the cheers for his fellow directors, has somewhat subsided, I would suggest to the shareholders the advisability of calmly considering what is the best course to be adopted to avoid the ruin which was lately thought to be impending.

In the first place I assume that in whatever leopard the subscribed money may have been it is now pretty safe. The rock on which it is feared the Company may still split is the Directors. Let us look at the articles of association as to this. The persons who originally subscribed the memorandum of association are Allaruckhia Peerbhoy, William Henry Thornthwaite, Augustus Frederick Sheppard, Alexander McEwen, Samuel William Riley, Robert Clarence Gillard, and Alladin Jan Mahomed. Those persons have each taken one share. Now a great deal of indignation has been raised at the discovery that the last named "gentleman," to follow his description in the memorandum of association, is or was a cook. I confess, although this strikes me as being an unfortunate circumstance, yet it does not appear to be one which should greatly alarm the shareholders. In England it frequently happens that persons having but a trifling interest, one share only, for instance [illegible] getting the Company registered the [illegible] that seven persons should subscribe such a Memorandum. By the 65th article three of the subscribers abovenamed, viz. Messrs. Thornthwaite, Peerbhoy, and McEwen, are to be three of the first directors and are not to vacate office for ten years.

I would remark here that there is no doubt, that notwithstanding this proviso it is competent for those gentlemen if they are [illegible] and the shareholders consent to cease to be directors before the expiration of that period. The further directors comprising the first board (not exceeding thirty-six in number) are to be appointed by the subscribers to the memorandum or by a majority of them. Now it is important here to consider this question, who are the subscribers to the memorandum? I have heard it asserted on one side that they are the seven persons abovenamed only, by others that they are not only these seven but all those persons who at any time sign the memorandum. I do not pretend to say which contention is right. If the directors are to be appointed by the seven or by a majority of them, then it is clear that the person appointing would be bound to nominate those gentlemen whose names they have put forward on the prospectus what they have issued.

If the other view is the correct one, then the shareholders have it in their power to appoint whom they please. By the 66th article it is provided, that until such further directors are appointed and the first board completed the whole of the subscribers shall be deemed to be and shall exercise all the powers of directors. Here again, before knowing in what position the shareholders stand, it is necessary to decide who are the subscribers to the memorandum.

This article then goes on to provide that immediately on such appointment they, or such of them as are not thereby appointed directors, shall cease to have any power, and that all future directors until the first ordinary meeting shall be appointed by the board.

The 67th article declares that the directors comprising the first board and any other directors appointed by the board shall continue in office until the first ordinary meeting which shall be held in the year 1865, viz., by the 27th of February next; and at such place as the directors may determine.

On looking carefully at these several articles it is quite clear that they contemplate that directors should be appointed before the first ordinary meeting in 1865. Objection has been raised, and I think most properly, to the retention on the board of such men as Allaruckia Peerbhoy and McEwen, but there is no necessity as it appears to me to keep them on.

Allaruckia ceased to be a director long ago, or at any rate entered into an agreement to do what may be necessary to get himself legally dismissed, which agreement can be enforced. Mr. McEwen in his published statement offers at once to resign on being paid the money which he has expended and reasonable remuneration for his trouble. At present I have heard nothing against Mr. Thornthwaite. He is said to be a director of the Gorham Assurance Company, and up to this time the statement that I object to has not been contradicted. Mr. McEwen asserts that Mr. Thornthwaite will be only too happy to wash his hands of the whole affair; what then stands in the way of the shareholders appointing a board of directors which they approve of? If they desire to have local names, and the articles of association as they now stand will not permit this, why should not the articles be altered by special resolution?

With regard to the statements that Sir Edwin Pearson and other gentlemen whose names have been put forward as having consented to become directors did not give their consent, I think explanations on this point should be obtained from Lome before it is assumed, as it now seems to be, that there never was any authority whatever for putting forward those names, and that the whole thing was a sham and a swindle.

Instead of continuing the course of litigation which has been commenced and wasting time and money in seeking to have the Company wound up in Bombay—which is a legal impossibility—would it not be better that the shareholders should appoint some person in whom they have confidence to proceed to England with full powers to negotiate the transfer of the business of the Company from London to Bombay, and for carrying out the wishes of the shareholders as to the appointment of directors, and all other matters?

NON-ALARMIST.

Bombay, 25th November.

Mr. W. Mercer, of Newton-le-Willows, Yorkshire, was driving a party of friends from Golborne, when, in turning a corner, the phaeton in which they were riding upset, and all were thrown out. Mr. Mercer, who was supposed to have fallen upon his head, was so severely injured that, after lingering in a state of unconsciousness for 48 hours, he expired.

BENGAL

On Thursday last, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., sold by auction the hull of the Ship *Abdallis* for Rs. 32,250. This is the vessel which was left by the Cyclone on top of the Railway Pier at Armenian Ghat, and which some one in authority requested the Captain to remove *immediately*. As she has been sold, and still obstructs the passage, perhaps the same clever official will repeat the request for the benefit of the present purchaser.—*Hurkaru Nov.* 19.

We understand that Sir Robert Napier will shortly inspect the Calcutta Volunteers, of which Regiment he is Colonel. The inspection will, we believe, take place early in December, which will give time to those Volunteers who have not been so punctual at drill as the commandant and Adjutant may have wished to make up for their remissness or unavoidable absence. The complaint that the Calcutta Volunteers do not turn out for parade in the numbers they ought to do has been so often made that they and our readers must be we fear, tired of the theme. We cannot, however, refrain from offering a piece of advice to our Volunteer friends just at present. The cold weather has set in, when drill is a pleasant and healthy exercise. The Regiment is about to be inspected by a gallant and distinguished Officer, who has always shown the deepest interest in the welfare of the Corps, and who was asked by the Volunteers themselves to accept the post of their Colonel Commandant. It will be paying Sir Robert Napier a very bad compliment if the general body of Volunteers allow themselves to be represented on the day of their inspection by a few willing and hard-working enthusiasts. Every active Member of the Corps who can now attend drills and parades, should consider himself bound in honor and duty to do so. We hope that this hint will be taken, so that Sir Robert Napier may, on the inspection of his Regiment, be able to compliment it, not only on its acquirements in drill and rifle practice, but on its strength and efficient appearance on parade.

MYSORE.

Major H. Dixon, whose name is well-known as the author of two series of well-executed photographs illustrating Bangalore and Orissa, has lately completed another in which 19 different scenes in Seringapatam are admirably photographed. The city which Major Dixon has this time chosen for illustration is one of the most interesting for its historic recollections of any in India. As the capital of Tippoo Sultan the proudest and most implacable of Princes and as the scene of three successive sieges, in the last of which it succumbed to British valour only after a fierce resistance, in which Tippoo proved himself the bravest of the brave and met death in a manner which every true soldier should envy, Seringapatam is one of those names which the world will not soon let die. Major Dixon's illustrations therefore we are sure will be received by the public with that appreciation which are fully their due, as faithful delineations of a city humbled in the dust it is true, but still associated with the names of Cornwallis and Wallesley—Hyder Ally and Tippoo.

It is only just on our part to say that although the shading is not always distinct and is wanting in that peculiar delicacy which is the characteristic of all Indian scenery, besides the difference of sky and water being scarcely discernible and other minor defects yet we must admit that Major Dixon's efforts are worthy of all praise as being as good representations as could be obtained considering the difficulties he has had to deal with. The view on the Cauvery, the Jumna Musjeed, the bathing place of H. H. the Raja from two different points of view, and the Garden view of the Tomb of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan, and also the 'Jumna Musjeed attached are among the best of the scenes photographed, and we think might compete in excellence with any views which have hitherto been taken by any of Major Dixon's brethren in the art. In fact they are all good, and will well repay the money laid out in their purchase. —*Bangalore Herald, Nov.* 19.

The K. D. G.'s marched away, early in the morning of the 17th, to the farewell strains of "Auld lang syne" and "Cheer Boys, cheer." We believe the 15th Hussars will take up the quarters left vacant by the first Regiment, in about a week or ten days.—*Id.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67.

The Council met at the Government House on Friday, the 18th November 1864.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.

The Hon'ble Chas. H. Brown.

The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Vizianram Gajapati Raj Bahadur of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble Raja Sahib Dyal Bahadur.

The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

The Hon'ble R. N. Cust.

His Highness Maharaja Deeraj Mahtab Chund Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan.

His Highness Maharaja Deeraj Nahtab Chund Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan, made a solemn declaration of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

OATHS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to substitute certain declarations for the Oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.

ABKARI ACTS EXTENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the extension of Act XXI. of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkari Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill to authorize the Governor General of India in Council to extend to the Non-Regulation Provinces under the immediate administration of the Government of India, Acts and Regulations not in force in those Provinces, said that the Bill had grown out of an application made by the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for the extension to those territories, by an order of the Executive Government of India, of an Act passed last year by the Government of Madras, to authorize subordinate Magistrates of the second class to take cognizance of offences falling under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

The more recent enactments of this Council which had been passed for particular places or parts of India, but which it was considered might, from their nature, be extended, at some future period, with advantage to places other than those in which they were intended immediately to take effect generally, contained a provision authorizing such extension. Where this provision existed in the Act, all that was necessary for its extension was an order of the Executive or local Government; where this provision did not exist, the Act could be extended within Territories in British India only with the special sanction of the Legislature. The Act of the Madras Government, which the Government of India had been asked to extend, was within the latter category. The extension of the Madras Act to Mysore and Coorg would probably be very beneficial; but instead of confining legislation at the present time to the extension of this single Act in the manner proposed, it appeared to be a better and more convenient course that a general Bill should be introduced, authorizing the Governor General in Council to extend to the Non-Regulation Provinces under the immediate administration of the Government of India, Acts and Regulations not in force in those Provinces. This was the object of the Bill which he had asked for leave to introduce. The Bill would be limited in its application to Regulations and Acts existing at the time of the passing of the Bill. He did not think that any objection could be made to the principle of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE GRAND JURY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in introducing the Bill to amend the Procedure of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction (relating to Grand Juries) said:—"Although there are some obvious reasons for postponing the Bill, I have preferred to go on with it, because I think I can prove to the Council that, in some shape or other, whether modified or not in consequence of any representations we may receive, a Bill on the subject of Grand Juries must be passed. The reason that I give is that the question has been settled for us by the British Parliament. The Letters Patent of the High Court issued by the Queen in Council under the authority of the High Courts Act, and therefore having the force of statute law, make provision for the deputation of a Judge into the Mofussil under commission from the Governor General in Council. The circuits of the Judges are an integral part of the machinery of the High Courts; and I apprehend that your Excellency will fail in duty to the Queen and to Parliament if you do not establish them as soon as the Court has completed its first duty to its suitors, by clearing off its arrears. What, then, is our position? If we send a Judge of the High Court to Patna or to Dacca or any other large Mofussil city, what number of gentlemen capable of serving on a jury shall we find there? My own information, which doubtless the Lieutenant Governor can correct, leads me to believe that, even if we reduce the Grand and Petty Juries to the lowest point, we should not find a sufficient number of competent persons to make them up unless we carried the inherent absurdities (I shall justify that word presently) of the Grand Jury system to the furthest point by taking the Grand and Petty Jury from the same list, so that the same man should be first tried secretly under every conceivable disadvantage, and should then be tried, publicly and with every advantage, by the same men.

"But even those who maintain that it is possible to preserve the Grand Jury in the Mofussil, allow, that both it and the Petty Jury shall be reduced greatly in number, and that most of the exemptions shall be repealed. Hence, by general concurrence, it is clear that some legislation is necessary. I therefore propose to the Council to commit the Bill, remembering that it has still to go through several stages in which it can be modified, if any alteration should be thought necessary. Meantime I shall have the opportunity of stating the real case against Grand Juries in India, which, I confess, I omitted to do in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill. The truth is I took for granted that, in comparatively small and very busy societies, a system which occupied the best heads of the community with an inquiry conducted under such disadvantages as to defeat itself, and confided the momentous business of trying men for their lives to the residue, was self-condemned. But one of the things one learns in India is to take nothing for granted; and I will now attempt to say what Grand Juries really are, both in England and in India.

In the absence of any formal expression of opinion, I have only the presentments of the Grand Juries of two of the Presidency towns. I may say, however, that the papers which have already been sent in show that a large majority of the Barrister Judges of the High Courts are in favour of the Bill. I have heard something of a presentment of the Grand Jury of Bombay, but as I have not actually seen it, I will not now say anything about it. I am, however, able to say, on the authority of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Anderson, that the Bill has been received with favour by all classes of the Bombay community. Here, however, is the presentment of the Grand Jury of Madras:—

"'*Presentment.*

"'The Grand Jury, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the reference made by your Lordship in your charge on the opening of the present Sessions to the Bill about to be introduced into the Legislative Council of India for the abolition of Grand Juries, are desirous, before they separate, of placing on record the opinion entertained in regard to the proposed measure by the great majority of those who have served on the present occasion.

"'The statement of objects and reason by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine accompanying the Bill has been carefully considered by them, and, in their opinion, establishes a complete case for the abolition of Grand Juries in this country. In making this statement, however, they do not wish to be understood as expressing an opinion that the institution has not rendered good service in the administration of Justice in India, for it is, on the contrary, their firm belief that with all the inherent defects it has been productive of much good.

"'The Grand Jury entirely concur in the view expressed by your Lordship on the many important advantages resulting from the association of European gentlemen of education and business experience with Natives of rank and position, and not one of the least improvements contemplated by the proposed Bill appears to them to be that the service of the gentlemen now on the panel of the Grand Jury will, should it become law, be made available in the trial of cases in open Court.

"'That the proposed change by this increasing and strengthening the panel of the petty jury, will materially tend to facilitate the administration of justice, the Grand Jury entertain no doubt whatever.'

"And here is the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Calcutta, which certainly differs considerably from that of the Grand Jury of Madras:—

"'The Grand Jury beg leave to present that they have learned with extreme regret, as well from your Lordship's charge, as the Public Journals, that a Bill, having for its object the abolition in India of the institution of the Grand Jury, has been introduced by Mr. Maine and that the discussion of the measure was fixed for to-day's meeting, but not yet. [illegible] when in India the Grand Jury is no longer to [illegible] your own words "a necessity for the purpose of guarding the subjects from oppression on the part of the Executive Government, to protect the individual from the aggressive conduct of men in power, whose purposes would be sufficiently met by the fact of the obnoxious person being placed on trial in open Court on a Criminal charge." The Grand Jury think that this has been sufficiently demonstrated by actual cases of no remote occurrence, nor is there any guarantee that here in India we may not again be placed in such times (to quote once more from your Lordship's charge) "of sufficient commotion and excitement when it may be necessary for the Executive to use extraordinary and indeed despotic powers against the liberty of the subject, under circumstances which would imply that the Magistrates ought not to be trusted with the extension of arbitrary power." The Grand Jury are further of opinion that the object of the presentment of a former Grand Jury has been sufficiently, and to all intents and purposes, met by the extension of the summary jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates. And believing, as they do, that the measure in question, if carried into effect, would be fraught, with danger to the liberty of the subject, they beg most respectfully to present that, in their judgment, the Bill ought not to be passed into Law."

"Now, Sir, I trust that the highly respectable gentlemen who signed this presentment will not be offended if I say that its value is rather rhetorical than logical. I do not wish to criticise what is evidently more an expression of feeling than any thing else. But there are some matters which I cannot help observing in it. In the first place, I don't think that the Grand Jury rightly understood the learned Judge, when he told them that their functions prevented Government from putting obnoxious persons on their trial, or rather, they imagined him to be giving a more minute exposition of the law than he intended. For, Sir, it does happen that the Government already possesses this terrible power of gaining its wicked ends by sending men to be tried at once by the Petty Jury. Under an English statute, which this Council cannot repeal, the Government has the power of filing, through the Advocate General, what are called informations *ex-officio*, in every case in which it may choose to consider (to use the words of a legal authority) that 'an enormous misdemeanor affecting the commonwealth or public peace' has been committed. Assuming, therefore, that your Excellency's Government were capable of so insane an act, there is nothing to prevent you from putting all the printers of the newspapers in Calcutta on their trial for seditious libel, even though you knew them to be innocent; and the Grand Jury could not save them. Again, I am unable to reconcile the argument of the Grand Jury that the greatest of all calamities is to be charged with an offence, without reference to ultimate acquittal, and the argument, in which both this and the former Jury seemed to coincide, that a large addition should be made to the summary jurisdictions of the Magistrates. For if the diligence consists in the mere accusation without reference to the final establishment of innocence, surely it is as easy to disgrace a man by charging him before a Magistrate with a crime which is punishable with hard labour and a flogging as by charging him with a crime which is punishable with penal servitude or death. Of course it is a matter of taste, but if I were in the predicament of having a false charge brought against me by men in power, though I knew I should be acquitted of it and had my choice of that accusation, I confess I should prefer reason to lacerate. But the question which I should really like to ask these gentlemen who signed the presentment some of them well known members of the mercantile community of Calcutta—is whether they are not satisfied to dispense with the enquiry before the Grand Jury in cases in which they are greatly more interested than in criminal charges. If a merchant of Calcutta were in danger of being involved by a malignant enemy in a disagreeable trial, I venture to ask my honourable friends at the other end of the table whether it would be more likely to be a civil or a criminal trial? I fancy I have observed that the number of personal cases—cases in which questions of commercial honour and probity are involved—coming before the Civil Courts of Calcutta is larger than comes before any jurisdiction of similar extent at home. It seem to me that the risk of being subjected by an unscrupulous private enemy to what I may call a civil charge is, in Calcutta, at least appreciable. In the trial of such a charge a man's good name and mercantile credit—his present fortune and future prospects may be at stake—in such a case do you demand a trial by Grand Jury? No, you do not even ask for a common Jury. You are satisfied with the fiat of a single Judge; and it seems to me that the verdict of this one man is more respected [illegible] than the award of a Jury would be at home.

"But Sir, of course the only complete answer to the presentment of the Calcutta Grand Jury will consist in showing what a Grand Jury is, not only in England but in India. Everybody, I suppose, is aware that the Grand Jury was originally a body which more nearly resembled an assembly of witnesses than what we should now call a Jury. It consisted of the principal freeholders of the country, summoned by the Sheriff and empowered to declare all matters known to itself and affecting the public comfort or peace. The most characteristic relic of its ancient condition is its power to make presentment of nuisances in order that they may be abated. Now, considering that Calcutta probably contains more choice samples of every nuisance known to the law than any city inhabited by Europeans, if I had found that the Grand Jury of Calcutta had exhibited the same activity, which I am told the Grand Jury at Bombay has shown, and had been extraordinarily watchful and vigilant on the presentment of its nuisances, I should have said that whatever were its anomalies there was an argument for preserving it. But the Calcutta Grand Jury has this singularity, that it has grown more active in proportion as the city has grown worse. About 1818 it seems to have been in the habit of making presentments on those matters which have lately attracted public attention. But of late years it has made none. I have here an abstract list of presentments—there are a good many about 1857 and 1859—there are some to the effect that 'the arm of justice has been paralysed'—nothing relating to the general health of the city.

"I presume, therefore, I can leave out of account the services of the Grand Jury as a custodian of public health and pass to its function as a judicial body. What, then, is a Grand Jury considered from a judicial point of view—not, I mean, a Calcutta Grand Jury solely, but a Grand Jury in England or in any part of the British dominions? First of all, it is a body of men so numerous, that under almost any conceivable conditions, it would be unfitted suitably to sift evidence. For it consists ordinarily of twenty-three persons: and that comes dangerously near the point at which the instincts of a crowd take the place of deliberation.

"Then, after having so constituted it, you proceed to deprive it of all the aids which modern jurisprudence considers essential to the discovery of truth. You deprive it of the wholesome check of publicity, for, since the Star Chamber was abolished, it is the only secret tribunal known to English institutions. Next, you take away unanimity, which, though no doubt objectionable in its application to small juries such as those of our Code of Criminal Procedure, is in its application to large juries a valuable curb on the tyranny of the majority. You take away that sustained guidance of the Judge, without which even real trial by jury—that is, trial by Petty Jury—would be absurd. You take away all chance of its applying the rules of evidence by the perpetual exemption of practising lawyers; and then, as if you had not done enough for it, you remove the means of cross-examining the witnesses and comparing the statements which they have made at different times, for the Grand Jury does not see the depositions. And after all is done, you reduce its functions (and in this, perhaps, you act consistently) to a simple guess at a probability, for it only hears one side of the case.

"Well, Sir, since Grand Juries are so constituted, and since such are their functions, I have always thought, even in England, that though it includes all the persons in the community who are best able to form a judgment upon evidence, and though in most cases I doubt not that it uses its powers conscientiously, nevertheless its inherent disadvantages are such, that a Guard Jury is an obstruction to justice: and therefore I entirely agree with that metropolitan Grand Jury which has, for a series of years, presented itself as a nuisance. But I must admit, that in England, although criminal juries are notoriously inferior to civil juries, yet the field from which the two lists of jurors are taken is so large that the system is perhaps tolerable. But how does it work in India? Well, if I never left my own house and my own room, I should be able to say how it worked; for it happens that no complaints come so frequently before members of Government as complaints of clerks in our public offices of the extreme frequency with which they are called to serve on Petty Juries, and of the annoyance to themselves and hindrance to public business caused by the interruption. I mention this because it shows the unfairness with which the burden and heat of assisting in the administration of Criminal Justice are thrown upon one class under the present system, and also because it illustrates the value of the argument that Grand Juries should be retained as a protection against the machinations of a too powerful Government. We are told that Grand Juries must be preserved lest we should make tools of the covenanted servants on the Bench; and the effect is to send men to be tried for their lives by juries largely composed of the uncovenanted servants in our offices. Of course I know that those gentlemen give honest and independent verdicts. But surely, if your Excellency's Government were capable of the iniquity imputed to it by the Calcutta Grand Jury, it stands to reason that it had better begin with those officers who, so to speak, are under its eye and under its hand.

"My case, however, rests on those opinions of Mr Ritchie's which have been circulated through the Council. I am, myself, open to the remark that I have not seen the practical working of the system in India. But here is Mr. Ritchie giving the result of an experience of twenty years. I never saw Mr. Ritchie. But there is such an unanimity of testimony about him, that I cannot doubt that he was a man of remarkable moderation, fairness and judgment. He was the incontestable leader of the Calcutta Bar, and he wrote those papers while still in a situation—that of Advocate General—which will enable him to see those cases from the point of view of the Government, did not cut him off from sympathy with the opinions of the unofficial community. Here is the net result of his observations. After reciting a list of miscarriages of justice lamentable to read—caused sometimes by the Petty Jury and sometimes by the Grand—but, as he admits, and as I readily allow, attributable not to the persons, but to the system, in the case of the Grand Jury to the disadvantages under which it is placed, in the case of the Petty Jury to the withdrawal from it of those best able to assist it to a conclusion—he deduces from this the inference, which he presses repeatedly on the Government, that Grand Juries ought to be abolished and Grand and Petty Jurors fused. I will read the passages, of which the words are nearly identical with those of Sir Colley Scotland to the Grand Jury of Madras.

"'The result of a pretty long observation of the practical working of the Grand Jury in this country is, that the constitution of this tribunal appears to me wholly unadapted to the wants and circumstances even of the European portion of the community; that it is unable to afford any safeguard to the innocent, while it often unconsciously serves as an obstruction to the due course of justice; and that the only purpose for which it can now be considered as of any real use—that of imposing some check upon private prosecutions—may be much better attained in a different way.

"'I would therefore respectfully urge upon the Government the expediency of taking steps towards the abolition of this body, or the substitution of such proceedings as I have above pointed out. Such substitution is quite within the competency of the Legislative Council, to whose attention, I think, the subject may be submitted with advantage, without waiting to mature more extensive changes in the Criminal law procedure applicable to British subjects.

"'I am sure that, in the strictures above made, I shall be understood to refer to the defective character of the institution and not to the class or individuals comprising it. For that class and for many of the individual members of it I have a very high respect. And one great improvement in Jury trials in this country, which I anticipate from the charge I advocate, is that those gentlemen will be thereby released from duties which are practically useless, and that their services may be employed in the far more important functions of Jurymen at the trial. From an union of the class of Grand Jurymen with those now called Petty Jurymen, whereby the high intelligence, position, and independence of the former will be brought to bear upon criminal trials in the Supreme Courts, I think very valuable results may be expected. The actual loss of time to those gentlemen need not probably be greater than it is at present, as the proportion summoned upon each Jury would be large. And it may be reasonably hoped that the time thus taken up, even if longer than at present, will be cheerfully bestowed, as the class from whom it will be required are those most interested in preserving Jury trials in this country, and, consequently, in raising the character of Juries. If this change be effected, the service upon Juries will be looked on by the public with more respect, and the verdicts of Juries will command more general confidence than at present.'

"Those, then, are Mr. Ritchie's views. His opinion and his facts coincide so exactly with those which I could have predicted *a priori*, that I have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of either the one or the other.

"I have now to address myself to the arguments which I have heard or read for maintaining the Grand Jury. It is said that the Grand Jury is a protection to an innocent man falsely accused, especially when he is the victim of unscrupulous enmity, whether that of a private adversary, or of those men in power, or of the Magistrate. I do not deny that the Grand Jury may sometimes release an innocent man, for if you let a man off it is always possible that he may be innocent. But I say that the case in which it will most rarely occur will be that of an innocent man oppressed by an enemy. To assume that the Grand Jury can protect you from the false accusation of an enemy, is to assume not only that your enemy is unscrupulous, but that he is a fool, for, Sir, anybody can get up a colourable *prima facie* case—at least I hope we may claim that credit for the Government—and before a fair-looking *prima facie* case, if the Grand Jurors obey their oaths, the Grand Jury is helpless. Does it not strike the Council that the most dangerous charges are those which are *prima facie* impregnable? Suppose that some unlucky combination of events or, what I am afraid is far from impossible in this country, some artful conspiracy involved an innocent man in a criminal accusation, surely the chances are that the case on the face of it will be perfect, the witnesses will have concocted their story, and all the documents bear the stamp of authenticity.

"In such an event, the vindication of innocence will depend exactly on those instrumentalities which the Grand Jury never has at its command—on the cross-examination of the witnesses as to facts known only to the accused and therefore unknown to the Grand Jury—on the strength of the case for the defence which the Grand Jury never hears, and on the balancing of fact against fact by the Judge whom the Grand Jury, through the important part of the inquiry, never see. The truth is that innocent men unjustly accused must place reliance entirely on the Petty Jury and not on the Grand, and the direct effect of the system is to starve and weaken the Petty Jury. In truth, unless it could be accounted for historically would be one of the most unintelligible that ever existed. It is strong at the wrong point and weak at the wrong point; and, if it were worth while reforming it, the only sensible way of doing so would be to turn it upside down and give the functions of the Petty Jury to the Grand Jury and those of the Grand Jury to the Petty.

"I see it further said, that many of the Magistrates are incompetent and prejudiced and make bad commitments. Now, Sir, it is one of the most characteristic results of the Grand Jury system, that it exactly prevents our knowing the facts which are here alleged. Whether the commitments of the Magistrates in India are generally bad, or whether any of them are bad, is entirely matter of opinion and conjecture. The cases are disposed of in the darkness of the Grand Jury room. Of course, the Grand Jury says that it is right, and occasionally makes emphatic presentments that it is right. But that does not prevent another large class from asserting with equal positiveness that the Grand Jury was entirely wrong. The public is not let into the secret, and who is to decide? I can only say that my own inquiries have elicited nothing better than positive contradictory assertions. And there is great evil in this. It is the duty of the local government to watch for evidence of incompetence or prejudice among the judicial officers, and, if necessary, to rebuke or remove them. Now a trial in the High Court throws such a flood of light on the case concerned in it, that it is greatly to be regretted that this system deprives the local government of most valuable facilities for forming a judgment on the real standard of capacity among its Judicial servants. Here, too, are some remarks of Mr. Ritchie's on another of the fruits of the secrecy:—

"'Not the least evil attending this state of things, is the utter uncertainty as to what has taken place before the Grand Jury, and the suspicion to which both they and the witnesses are exposed. Whether the witnesses have kept back the truth; whether they have boldly sworn to the contrary of what they deposed to before the Magistrate; whether the Grand Jury have been in a hurry to get away, and have not had the patience thoroughly to investigate the case; whether they have mistaken the nature of their duties, and thought they were bound to ignore a Bill unless they were prepared conclusively to convict, or whether they were carried away by prejudice or sympathies to which humans can detect, and the law does not permit us to enquire. And yet any one of these alternatives may be the true one; and the Grand Jury and the witnesses are thus placed in the unfair position of being open to a suspicion, which may be as unfounded regarding the one as regarding the other, but which is of itself disastrous to the administration of justice.'

"So far as I myself can form an opinion on a matter about which I confess that all is dark, I am inclined to think that the presumption is against the Grand Jury: in fact the very secrecy itself is a ground for such presumption. The commitments to the High Courts in the Presidency towns are practically made either by trained lawyers or by men whose every-day business it is to sift evidence. As regards them I should be disposed to apply the maxim *cuique in arte sua credendum*; and if the Grand Jury differs from them, to say that the chances are that the Magistrate is right and the Grand Jury wrong. As to the Mofussil Magistrates, I cannot forget that Mr. Justice Peterson, in spring, went even out of his way to compliment the Bengal Magistrates on the way they prepared their commitments; and the Chief Justice of Madras, in his charge to the Grand Jury, declares himself satisfied with the Mofussil commitments in that Presidency.

"However, Sir, to obviate the least chance of injury being done by giving a man, against whom not even a *prima facie* case has been established, I am willing to consider in Committee a plan which I have sketched out, and which I submitted to several of the Judges of the High Court. If the Judge on reading the depositions thinks that no *prima facie* case is disclosed, I do not object to giving him power to examine the witnesses in an informal manner, and then, if upon the deposition and the evidence he thinks a conviction impossible, to prevent the accused from being arraigned and order his discharge. That after all is pretty much what he does now; for though the grand jurors are on oath, I suppose it is no great secret that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the bills which they ignore are those on which the Judge has thrown a doubt in his charge. I do not, however, wish this to be quite a hole and corner proceeding; and therefore, when a Judge releases a prisoner, I would place the Judge under an obligation to report the case to Government and state his reasons for the course he has taken.

"But, unless arguments are presented to me which have not yet occurred to my mind, further than that I cannot go, speaking for myself as an individual member of the Government. Though this is in itself a question, a great question, it is plainly implicated with it. All of us occasionally see complaints from the European community that in public matters their existence and importance are not sufficiently recognised. But I think the Government may call upon that community to recognise the facts which are implied in its existence. Its existence, its importance, and its growing power are all facts: it is a fact that whole provinces, such as Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, are getting to belong to it in the same sense that Australia belongs to the Australians. There are facts on the other side. With this great multiplication of Europeans, there has come, as unfortunately there always does come, a great increase of European crime. How is it to be dealt with it? For dealt with it must be, not only in the interests of Justice, not only in those of the Native population—not only in those of the European settlers themselves, who, as I said in the statement of objects and reasons, suffer more severely from it than any body else—but also, I could almost say, in the interest of the criminals themselves. For we all know our countrymen well enough to be aware that after bearing for a long time with the annoyance caused by unpunished crime, out of respect to some venerable institution, or venerable quirk, they suddenly turn round and call, almost ferociously, for punishment. How, then, is this mass of crime, relatively, if not absolutely, great, and committed over much of India with the most perfect impunity, to be disposed of? For myself, while I think that the Government of India will not have done its duty until every European criminal is brought to justice as certainly as if he were a Native, I am opposed, (to use a phrase which I dislike, and which I think reflects no credit on those who invented it) to a Black Act. I think that for so long a time as we look forward to have European British subjects will have to be tried for all serious crimes by special tribunals—that is by a Judge applying those strict criteria of truth which constitute the English law of evidence, and a jury—a real jury—a petty jury. To put that on its lowest ground, it seems to me that trial by jury, that is, trial by the petty jury, has affected English character more than any national institution, even more, I am inclined to say, than representative institutions. While, then, we preserve and protect so many Native customs which we cannot even justify, I regard it as only reasonable to respect the greatest and most influential of English usages. The exemption, therefore, of British subjects from the ordinary criminal tribunals seems to me to stand on precisely the same ground as the exemption of Hindus and Mahomedans from the new Civil Code which is about to be introduced. But of course I have more positive grounds for my opinion. I consider that these special Courts, scattered or moving about the country, will be of the utmost importance as examples and patterns. They will exhibit the English Law where it is strongest, and serve to correct the Mofussil Courts, where they are said to be weakest, namely in the sifting of evidence and the ascertaining of facts. But if Europeans are to enjoy this privilege (I don't use the word in an invidious sense) they must expect to enjoy it in a reasonable way: and I think that the first and best evidence of reasonableness will consist in their consenting to give up the Grand Jury. For my own part, believing as I do, that the greatest contribution of English lawyers to the art of practical justice—perhaps their only very great contribution—is the discovery of the process of ascertaining facts by Judge and Jury through the agency of the rules of evidence, and believing that the spectacle of the process in operation will be of the utmost value in India, it is matter of every day regret to me that its impressiveness and authority should be spoiled by this absurd appendage of an institution which in all but the integrity of those who take part in it, exhibits the worst characteristics of Oriental proc

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'eût belle,
Avec de jolies, dents jamais femme n'était laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the natural secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Visits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above £50	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 6 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" at 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers to the Continent and to Europe Generally issued at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 4 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

Fixed Deposits may generally be received for the Bank Bills on terms of advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. F. SCOBLE Esq. | TIMBIE MANOCKJEE Esq

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitor—HAMEL KELLY & HOB.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Brokers—Calcutta, Hooghong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, at the following rates:—

6 months' sight	...	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3 do.	...	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1 month's do.	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
at 1 do.	...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	...	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers to the Continent and to Europe Generally issued at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 4 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

Fixed Deposits may generally be received for the Bank Bills on terms of advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bank undertakes Government Remittances on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" Sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Penang & Ceylon 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0 3-32 d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0 5-32 d.	do.
" Sight	.....	1s. 11 29-32 d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	do	
12 ditto	do	

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had, at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 31th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under Acts XLV. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq. (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SHROFF, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

MESSRS. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP. *London Bankers.*

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ...
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 26th November 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

دی بینک آف هندوستان چینا اند جاپان
(لمیتیڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY ESTRELL, Esq. C. CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. FRENCH.
JAMES DEVEUX, Esq.

J. MACKRELL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. P. SYMES MORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRAKE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.* | C. ALT, Esq.
The Honorable PREMANROY HEMABHOI.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HOOSEIN.

Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL .....Do. do.
MANCHESTER .....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	... ...	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
Four "	... ...	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Three "	... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Two "	... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	... ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	... ...	1s. 11d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *A third endorsement where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank issues Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 100,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

If a deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, be notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enlargement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay,"

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. BYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864. PAID-UP CAPITAL—FRANCS. 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" Sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Penang & Ceylon 6 months' sight	.....	fcn 2-32 d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	2-32	do.
" Sight	.....	2-32	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	do	
12 ditto	do	

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had, at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 31th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIEM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. *Architect.*

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

بامبئے جوائنٹ سٹاک کارپوریشن (لمیٹیڈ)

Incorporated under Act XLV. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE PANDAY, Esq. of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy. *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq. of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LUKMEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee, Sons & Co.
VENKATESWARAO BHOOSHANAM, Esq. Broker.
NURSEWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nurserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KERR and RUSSELL.

Bankers.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees. Above the latter amount a special arrangement will be required.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 " 5 "
" 6 " 6 "
" 12 " 7 "

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities, Bank and other shares, upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon such approved security as may be offered.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and arranging remains for the formation thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 35,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 17,00,000.

Head Office ... ...DELHI.
Manager ... ...J. C. FARRY, Esq.
Secretary ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Kurrachee ... ...Do. do. do.
Allahabad ... ...H. B. MCILWAY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ...J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ...E. H. BURNETT, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ...E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ...THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. do.
3 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ... ...at 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. ... ...at 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ... ...at 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. do.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore and other *principal towns in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, at short date, discounted.

Bills for and sold upon Europe, Calcutta at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transact, free of charge, the first of all exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 20,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate may be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. receivable on six months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto ditto ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

HOURS of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,
Nov 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	393,077	19	11
Do.	do. 1861	360,462	19	11
Do.	do. 1862	309,690	15	11
Do.	do. 1863	341,668	3	2

Showing an increase over 1862 of 49,977 7 3

RESERVED FUND, £1,468,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Grey Shirtings, &c., &c., also an invoice of Hardware, Plated Ware, Guns, Pistols &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages or Horses offering.

THE CLIPPER SHIP "LANCASTRIAN," FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION INCLUSIVE OF THE FREIGHT NOW ON BOARD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, at 2 P.M., TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, the above named Clipper Ship deliverable in Liverpool, inclusive of the freight now on board. Captain DONALDSON will be happy to see intending purchasers on board to inspect his Ship.

She will be ready for Sea on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, FURNITURE, &c., AT MARINE STREET, FORT, (OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. WM. NICOL & Co.)

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, two new first class Billiard Tables with Marble Slabs and Thurston's Cushions, and Cues complete, together with a quantity of useful Furniture, &c., &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A POLICY OF ASSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL POTTINGER, ARTILLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a Policy of Assurance, of one share in the Eighth Bombay Lascharie Society, on the life of Lieutenant Colonel J. POTTINGER, Artillery, half-yearly premium payable on the 1st January and July of each year, last premium paid up to the end of this year of Rupees 207.

AN EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS ENGLISH MAHOGANY WALNUTWOOD AND PAPIER MACHE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES IN GOLD AND COLOURED GLASS, PIER GLASSES, BEST PLATED ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED CENTRE PIECES, NEW PATTERNS IN GARDEN FURNITURE, BEST FANCY GOODS, SELF-ACTING PIANOS, HARMONIUM, AND ORGANS, IRON SAFES, CARPETS, BRONZE AND PROCELAIN STATUARY, TABLE ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c. &c.—AT "LOCKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 5th, TUESDAY the 6th, WEDNESDAY the 7th, THURSDAY the 8th, and on FRIDAY the 9th of December next, at "Locksley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, several consignments of first class Household Furniture, in Mahogany, Walnut Wood and Papier Mache, Chandeliers, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. comprising

GLASS WARE.

Fine Crystal Straw Stem and Cut, consisting of Liquour, Champagne, and Custard Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets Tumblers and Soda Water Glasses, Ice Cooling and Water Jugs, Butter and Preserve Pots, Dessert Dishes, Ring Stands, Pestles, Mortars, &c.

PORCELAIN.

Consisting of several very handsome Tea Sets, a Rich Green and Gilt Dinner Do., several other Dinner Sets, elegant Dessert Services, White and Gilt Breakfast and Tea Do., Toilet Sets, Wedgewood Jugs of a variety of patterns, Tea and Toilet Sets, Rockingham Tea Services and Jugs, &c.

PLATED WARE.

An Invoice of best Plated Ware, consisting of several Sets of Dish Covers, best Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Tea Urns, Perambulators, Cruets, a set of artistically designed Superb Plated Centre Pieces, Epergne, and Candelabras, consisting of a six light Candelabra with Plateau, and rich Centre Dish, also a three light do., several other Centre Pieces, Side Dishes, Salts, Inkstands, Bread Fruit, Toast Racks, Puff Boxes, Tea Pots, Soup Tureen, sets of best Electro-plated "Lily," "King," Queen's," and "Shell" pattern Spoons and Forks, complete for 12 persons, in Mahogany cases, Plated Dessert Tray Stands, &c. &c.

SILVER WARE.

Comprises a set of Shell and Threaded pattern Spoons and Forks for 12, several very handsome Drinking Cups and Jugs, Children's Christenas and Birthday Presentation Mugs, a magnificent Tea Set in case, Dolphin Salt Cellars in case, Soup Tureen, Cup and Saucer, &c. &c.

CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Sets of Mappin's and other Cutlery, Papier Machi, Tea Trays, Dish Lifters, Spirit Flasks, Water-filtering Bottles, Ice Machines, Single and Double-barrelled Guns, Double-barrelled Rifle in case by Osborne, Medicine and Tool Chests, Bread Platters and Knives, Europe Copper Jelly Moulds, &c.

LAMPS.

An invoice of first rate Table Argand Lamps, Plated and Bronze Single and Double-light India Cambridge Reading Lamps, Glass Hand Lamps, Chamber Do., Plated and Glass Pedestal Candlesticks, with Pans and Drops, Bronze and Porcelain Spirit Lamps, &c. &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Sets of handsome English solid Mahogany Telescope, patent Screw Dining Tables, for 12 persons, Side Boards with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters with Trays, Dining Room Chairs with Morocco Leather fixed and shifting Seats, light Cane Chairs with and without arms, &c.

PAPIER MACHI AND PEARL FURNITURE.

Several suites of really very pretty Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of a handsome Oval Table with handsome Gold, with the portrait of the Royal Family, Drawing Room Chairs with the Heroines of Prince Consort, H. M. the Queen, Princess Alice, Prince of Wales, different sorts of Flowers &c., Easy Chairs to match, Half-backed and Conversation Couches, all covered with rich Crimson and Green Silk and Springe, Whatnots, with Trays and Mirrors, Teapoys mostly round Top, Hummum Stool, Table Cabinet Work Table, Work and Writing Boxes, Desks, Book Slides, Inkstands, Light Drawing Room Chairs, and a great variety of Pearl, Papier Machi and other Fancy Goods of first quality.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD FURNITURE.

Several suites of Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of full backed side, half-backed and lounging Sofas and Settees, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Drawing Room Chairs, Side Table with Mirror Backs, Occasional Loo, Round, Sofa, Dining and other Tables, Side Tables with Marble Tops, Teapoys and Chiffoniers with do. Ash and Birch Wood Chairs, Writing Table, three Slate Bagatelles complete, &c.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.

Two first rate rose Mahogany Pianos by Tree and Pranglev, an oakwood self-playing Harmonium, a magnificent self-playing Organ, a self-playing Cottage Piano, Musical Boxes, Musical Singing Birds, Mechanical Figures, &c.

CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES.

A pair of each elegant 12 and 18 light rich Colored and Gold Glass Chandelier, a magnificent twelve light Argand Chandelier, and one of each 8 and 9 light Do., with Colored Drops, handsome Plated double and treble light Do., Colored Bronze Hanging Do., 7 of each, very handsome best plated 4 and 6 light Wall Girandoles in Coloured and Gilt Glass, Plated and Bronze Wall Argand Lamps with drops, three pairs of elegant Electro-light 4 and 8 light pedestal Girandoles set with Turquoise.

PIER GLASSES.

Three pairs of very pretty large Console Glasses, several pairs of Oval Mirrors, small Looking Glasses, Pictures, and Engravings in Gilt and other Frames.

CARPETS, LINEN, &c.

A very large English Carpet for Drawing Room, size 40 by 24. Several very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Cresswell's Patent Mosaic Work in Carpet Pillows and Cushions in a variety of new and elegant designs and patterns, rolls of English, Brussels, Druggets and other Carpets, fine white Whitney Blankets, Coloured Blankets Children's Do., Carriage and Railway Wrappers and Coats, Velvet Pile Table Covers, three cases of very superior Irish Linen, consisting of Europe Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, pieces of rich Red, Damask and other Silks, &c. &c.

CLOCKS.

Amongst others a very large and handsome Bronze 15-day Exhibition Clock with Bronze Roman figure, several elegant gilt Do., with busts under glass domes and stands, and Flower Vases to match, a gilt Palanqueen or Carriage Alarm Clock Rotary Time Pieces under glass cases.

BRONZE AND PORCELAIN STATUARY VASES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c.

A really choice collection of Works of Art in Bronze Statuary of eminent personages with Marble Pedestals, handsome Dresden Marble Alabaster and Parian Figures, Groups and Busts of artistic characters, large Punch Bowls, Bonbon Tete Sets, Liquour Sets, elegant Service Vases, Porcelain and Gilt Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Bottles, Card Trays, and Stands, Bohemian Glass, Scent Bottles, Flower Vases with Imitation Fruits and Flowers under Glass Shades, Child's Patent adjusting equestrian Rocking Horses for Boys and Girls, &c. &c.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Such as superior Russia Leather Writing Desks of sizes with fittings, Envelope Cases, Blotting Pads, Portfolios, Book Slides, Dressing and Travelling Cases, Travelling Bags with Portmanteaus, Cases with fittings, Inkstands in great variety, &c.

BED ROOMS.

Consisting of English Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Mahogany or Clothes and Gown Presses, with Mirrors, Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Light Bed Room Chairs, Iron Folding Do., &c. &c.

IRON SAFES, GARDEN FURNITURE, &c.

Comprises several pairs of large solid Marble Garden Flower Vases on Pedestals, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Seats and Couches, Balcony and Garden Chairs, Round Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Flower Benches, Flower Pot Stands, Porcelain and Gilt Flower Pots and Trays, Plant Guards, four Summer Houses, Garden Engines, Pails, and Syringes, spare Hoes, very elegant Llama Porcelain Ware, Garden Seats and Flower Pots, some of them of imitation of real China, the first importation of its kind in Bombay, two large French patent fire-proof Book Safes, several other fire-proof Iron Safes, and Treasure Chests of Sizes with "Chubb's" Locks and duplicate Keys, Shower and Hip Baths, Bathing Tubs, &c. &c.

Catalogue will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday the 27th instant.

SALE AT LOCKSLEY HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at Locksley Hall, a magnificent Orchestrion, or self-playing Organ, with 9 Barrels, playing Operatic Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Hindoostanee Airs. The instrument will play during the days of view from 5 to 6½